WORK FOR THOUSANDS investigate closely until he had the

EVIDENCE THAT M'KINLEY IS PROS-PERITY'S ADVANCE AGENT.

Hundreds of Factories Have Resumed Since His Election, and Others Are Getting Ready.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- The Tribune prints a list of 275 mills and factories which have resumed business since Nov. 3, giving employment to 155,495 men; also a list of others, in which 10,650 more are now working full time.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 11 .- E. C. Sterns & Co., bicycle makers of this city, whose factory has been closed for several months, will reopen Monday with a force of 1,200 men, at the same time increasing wages 10 and in some cases 20 per cent.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 11.-The election of McKinley has infused new life into all business in this city. The Bimel spoke works, the Haynes wheel works and Abel & Bennett's excelsior works have all started up. The cigar factories are all running strong, and W. H. Hood & Co., wholesale grocers, report a good increase in business. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Nov. 11.-There

is a marked improvement in business among the extensive potteries in this vicinity. The manufacturers state that since the presidential election numerous orders have been received, and that, although this is generally considered the dui! season, enough orders have been received in most cases to keep the plants running until after the holidays.

SUNCOOK, N. H., Nov. 11 .- The Hooksett mills will start up on the first of December after a shut down for repairs and a lack of orders of fifteen weeks. The mills give employment to 300 hands and TOM WATSON'S SUPPRESSED MISSIVE cotton goods are manufactured.

NEW BRICK-MAKING PROCESS. San Francisco to Reap the Benefit of

Prof. Brice's Invention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11 .- A great brick plant is to be established in proximity to San Francisco which will add materially to this city's manufacturing interests, and, through new methods, may lead to a revolution in that important industry. An organization has been incorporated under the name of the California the erection of buildings for the manufacture of bricks from sand, no other ingredients entering into their composition than those contained in sand or earth. Plans for the kiln have been drawn and a search is now being made for a proper site. The process to be employed is that of Prof. E. C. Brice, of Washington. The stone brick which it is proposed to make here is manufactured from powdered stone or the elements contained in stone, such as sand, clay etc. These substances are mixed with a prepared "flux," which acts as a bond, holding together the particles of sand or other material used as a filler, the whole being thoroughly annealed by heating. Among the advantages claimed for the Brice brick is the saving of time, only ten hours being needed for their manufacture instead of eight to thirty days; a much less consumption of fuel, scarcely any loss from injury, a crushing strength of from 10,000 to 45,000 pounds to the square inch, instead of from 400 to 4,000 pounds, and a reduction of cost to three-fifths of that of the old-style bricks. Professor Brice has visited this coast several times within a few months, and is expected soon

Southern Development Company. CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- The Southern Development Company is another enterprise, the establishment of which depended upon the settlement of the financial question. This company has recently been chartered under the laws of Alabama for the purpose of development of a section of the gulf coast country. The founders of this company, in which Chicago capitalists are now becoming financially interested, are Col. John T. Dickinson, ex-secretary of the world's fair, and Mr. D. H. Campbell, a well-known contractor and engineer. The at Waterloo, They want my reinforcement, company has secured a tract of 200,000 acres of land in southern Alabama bordering on e Gulf of Mexico. This land will now be subdivided into small tracts to be sold to farmers and truck gardeners as well as to those seeking healthful location for winter tion of the South equals this as a fruit and truck-raising district. It is also the pur-pose of the company to establish industries and manufacturing plants of different kinds in this section besides the suilding of a railroad some eighty or one hundred miles in length. The carrying out of this project means the expenditure of several millions of dollars and the employment of thou- committee the party certainly expected you sands of men. It also means the establish- to do all you could to elect the Populist ment of a large colony of intelligent and ticket. Had you demanded Mr. Sewall's energetic Northern people in one of the most healthful sections of the South.

to return, after which final steps will be

taken for the building of the plant.

Confidence Restored. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11 .- The result of the national election, which insures a safe governmental financial policy, has reconfidence in this section and brought evidences of renewed business activity. The Tennessee centennial exposition is now an assured success, and no such enterprise ever had better and more encouraging prospects. The work of erecthas gone on steadily, despite the excite-ment of the political campaign, and visitors from other States are amazed at the extent and scope of the enterprise and splendid appearance of the great buildings. The enterprise has steered clear of debt, and will be pushed forward with redoubled energy and increased expenditure to make it the most beautiful and the completest exposition ever held in the South.

The Iron Market. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-The Industrial World to-morrow will say: "Iron has experienced the impulses of a new and more active life. Pig iron has again advanced from 25 to 50 cents per ton, according to delivery, and No. 2 local coke is quoted at from \$11.25 to \$11.75. Southern foundry is also correspondingly higher, and No. 2 foundry is new selling at \$11.40 and better, Orders during the past week have been the largest in many months. They come from many sources and indicate a wide awakening of industrial activity. The plate mills at South Chicago have reopened, and for all kinds of finished mill products there is much better inquiry. But the mills have been famished for orders and there is no improvement in prices.

Tin Ore in British Columbia. VANCOUVER. Nov. 11.-Some ore brought down from the coast north of Vancouver and assayed for gold or silver has been pronounced by the assayer to be cassitrite, or tin ore. Himself a Cornish man, the assayer compared the ore with samples he had from the Delcoath mines, in Cornwall, and found them to be identical in character and he is satisfied that a deposit of tin ore has been discovered. How large the deposit is will not be known until the ground has been more fully prospected, as the discoverer being ignorant of the value of the mineral found did not

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pais, ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Fres from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulturant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Stock to Be Increased \$1,000,000. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11.-The Southern New England Telephone Company is about to issue to its stockholders a call for a meeting to authorize an increase of stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The present amount of stock is \$1,676,000, and it s proposed to issue new stock on the basis of one share on three shares of that amount to existing stockholders at \$90 per share of \$100. The proceeds of the new stock will be used in paying debenture bonds amounting to between \$200,000 and \$400,000 and in extending the company's system.

Price of Green Bottles Put Up. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-The Eastern Green Bottle Manufacturers' Association met in this city to-day and agreed to reduce production 25 per cent. and increase prices 5 per cent. This agreement will affect all green bottle manufacturers members of the association east of Pittsburg. Out of forty-four firms which are members of the association representatives of thirtyfive were present. After the transaction of other business of a rcutine character the convention adjourned.

Working Time Reduced.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11 .- The working time of all shop employes of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway was to-day reduced from nine hours a day to eight hours. The reduction affects between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The order is explained by officials by heavy decrease in receipts of wheat and a corresponding falling off in

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.-Controller Fitch, by direction of the other members of the sinking fund commission, to-day awarded the entire issue of \$16.045,490.90 bonds, for which bids were opened on Monday, to Ver-mily & Co., at 104.71, or a total premium

New York Bonds Awarded.

MISSING LETTER

MADE PUBLIC BY HIMSELF.

Senator Butler and the Popocratic Managers Excoriated-A Blucher Who Was Rebuffed.

teh by "Tom" Watson accepting the Populist nomination for Vice President was to-Stone Brick Company, which proposes to day made public. Seven columns of Watexpend \$50,000 in the purchase of a site and | son's People's party paper are devoted to it. The letter is supplemented by four columns of advice to Populists to "sit steady in the boat and hold their party together." The editorial tone of the paper is one of fulfilled prophecy. Watson declares that the failure of the Populists to support Bryan in the close States brought about McKinley's election. He goes into a long review of the circumstances leading to his nomination at St. Louis, and accepts the vice presidential nomination "because I said I would." He declares that if the St. Louis Populist convention had nominated a straight Populist ticket it would have been e.ected. It would, he said, have driven the Hills and Gormans where they belongin the Republican ranks-and the Bryans and Blands would have joined with the Populists. He complains bitterly of the treatment he has received at the hands of the Populist leaders, and addresses himself particularly to Senator Butler in this way: "Senator, a reform has no right to exist if it has no valid complaint to make. Populists cannot denounce the sins of the two old parties and yet go into political copartnership with them. The moment we make a treaty the war must cease. And when we cease our war on the old parties we have no longer any excuse for living; whenever right compromises wrong it is

the right which suffers. The Democratic managers seem to resent as a strange plece of impertinence the fact that the opulists dared to nominate a ticket diifering at the rear end from theirs. Coming to them with the 2,000,000 votes they were begging for and piteously needing. I can say with a perfect assurance of teiling the unqualified truth that my arrival on the field of battle was not welcomed as heartilv as Blucher was received by Wellington but they do not want me to lead them. They need Blucher's troops, but they draw the line at Blucher. That is hardly fair either to Blucher or his troops nor is it the best way to defeat Napoleo

"For this attitude on the part of

Democratic managers I believe that you,

Senator, are largely responsible. You made no effort to have me recognized. You publicly stated that I would not be notifed of my nomination. You went into the fusion policy over my written protest, with all the zeal of a man who wanted to elect the Democratic ticket. In this I think you were wrong. As chairman of the Populist withdrawal from the ticket he would have been withdrawn. I have a letter of yours in which you state that the Democratic committee expected you to make the demand but that you did not make it. From the perversity of temper with which the Democratic managers have refused to do the right thing by the Populists, it would seem that they prefer McKinleyism to anything to which might seem to be partly a Populist triumph. Their subtle purpose is to couple the Bryan election with the complete destruction of the Populist party. The position taken in this letter will be bitterly rarely is. By making myself and the great party I represent a mere footmat for Democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon. I could win much applause from that quarter. But if I were now lacking in the loyalty which was expected of me when chosen would grieve the men who have honored

me, trusted me, and defended and loved 'No one regiets more profoundly than 1 do that the Democratic managers have so shaped the campaign that the South has again been told that she must grovel in the dust and let an Eastern plutocrat put his foot upon her neck. Nor does any one regret more than I do that the Democratic managers, in shaping their fusion deals, have considered those Populists only who were getting loaves and fishes. They have lost sight of the great army of privates, whose honest hearts and sincere soul form the strength of the reinforcements Mr. Bryan needs. These Populists of the rank and file have the spirit of crusaders, and they would die for a principle more quickly than they would sell it. These men will not vote for Sewall nor for Sewall electors. If Senators Jones and German really wish to defeat McKinley let them lose no time in realizing this truth."

TO AID FOREIGN MISSIONS. Plan of Campaign Adopted by the In

terdenominational Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- A plan of campaign has been completed by the interdenominational committee which was recen ly appointed to further the work of foreign missions throughout the country. This movement is the outgrowth of the series of meetings for this purpose which were held last year by the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers, of the Baptist Church, who is the secretary, to-day gave out the following plan prepared by the com-

"On the second Sabbath in January, that the pastors throughout the United States and Canada be invited to preach a sermon in the morning on foreign missions. "That the Evangelical Alliance be asked the illness of Dr. Prudente J. De Mo-to designate Sabbath, Jan. 10, 1897, in the raes Barros, the President. The condition week of prayer, as a day for preaching or the great commissions and prayer for the evangelization of the world. That the churches throughout the Unit d States and Canada be asked to unite wherever it is possible to hold interdenominational mass meetings in their several towns and cities on a week night in the second week in January, in the interests

of world-wide missions. "That, in general, the campaign shall consist of a sermon preached by the pastors of each church on Sabbath morning. Jan. 10; of special prayer of success and enlargement of the church's foreign mission work on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13; of interdenominational rallies on Thursday evening, Jan. 15. Where this programme is not practicable the district rallies may be omitted and the interdenominational mass meeting may be held on any evening of the week most convenient to the local

For the general meeting in this city, on Jan. 15, Carnegie Music Hall has been se-The programme has not been settled, but there will be some speakers of the first rank there. Ex-President Harrison and ex-Secretary John W. Foster were the speakers at the rally last year.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

Monroe Doctrine Recognized by Lord Salisbury-Views of Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C.

LONDON, Nov. 11 .- The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, referring to the practical settlement of the Venezuelan question by submitting it to a court of arbitra-States, which the Marquis of Salisbury at first denied, is now undisputed, and is accepted even to the length of ruling out Venezuela. We would much rather settle with the United States, but we naturally Venezuela in return. To this assertion of the Monroe doctrine the most satisfactory point of all is appended-a general arbitration agreement."

The St. James Gazette asks whether the agreement will not throw into arbitration "ail the sparsely settled region between the Schomburgk line and the settled territory of Guiana, which Lord Kimberly and the Marquis of Salisbury declared they would never submit to arbitration, and whereupon President Cleveland and Secretary Olney declared they should or the United States would make them." It adds: "If Great Britain does submit this issue to arbitration it will be difficult to disprove the American claim that the agreement is a square back down on the part of Great Britain. That the arrangement includes a general treaty of arbitration is an indisputable benefit, and the decision of the commission not to report relieves President Cleveland's government of the most serious difficulty of its own creation

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that hereafter disputes are less likely to occur, "now that the principle of dealing directly with the little republics is set aside in favor of negotiations with their powerful pro-The Globe welcomes the agreement "be-cause it releases the American government

from a false and dangerous position." Continuing, the Globe says: "Had the commiseat the humblest of humble pie. No one in century, as it would necessarily if the government at Washington had seen fit to enter on so trivial a pretext upon so unequal | troops a contest. The decision of the commission to withhold its report is an obvious but effective way out of an awkward situation. The Globe then proceeds to criticise the composition of the tribunal, and in this connection refers to the fact that Venezuela is not represented, "in spite of Lord Salisbury's early assertion that the question at issue only concerned the United | reports reaching here show that the trials Kingdom and Venezuela," concluding: "It of the gun failed to show it to be formmust clearly be understood that the constitution of the new tribunal of arbitration is not to constitute a precedent for arranging all future disputes between the United States and the United Kingdom in North and South America, and that we are not ready to recognize Monroeism as international law.

The Standard, Conservative, in a somewhat pessimistic editorial on the Venezuelan settlement, considers that a sixty years' limit of occupation to insure title would displace virtually all of the British settlers. except the aborigines under British rule. "Perhaps, however." adds the Standard, 'full details will throw a better light on appeal to history to prove Dutch and British occupation before Venezuela existed."

Sir Frank Lockwood's Views. LONDON, Nov. 11 .- The statement published in the newspapers here that the British arbitrators in the Venezuelan dispute will be appointed by the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, has excited great interest in and about the law courts and elsewhere, and there is much speculation regarding the probable choice Lord Russell, Sir Frank Lockwood, recent visit to America, in an interview on the subject, said: gratify every Englishman, particularly as it was reached without any sacrifice of principles on either side. It is, however, no surprise to me or the other members of the party which recently visited the United States. We knew before leaving this country that there was a strong English feeling in favor of a peaceful settlement of the matter, and we found in this that it was reciprocal. I am sure that every thoughtful Briton has mentally congratulated both governments on the result achieved and that they no longer contemplate, even in their wildest thoughts, the possibility of an approach to warlike interruptions between

SITUATION IN ANATOLIA.

Children of American Missionaries Removed to Places of Safety. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.-While counseling the American missionaries to remain at their posts in Anatolia, the United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, has induced the removal of the children of the missionaries to places of safety.

The official summary of the reforms to be put into execution by the Turkish government, in accordance with its promise, has been published and it is announced The reforms are: The liberation the prisons of the Ottoman empire of all persons against whom no charges have been preferred; the issuance to the police of orders that all peaceable Armenians must not be prosecuted; the immediate convocation of the Armenian national assembly for the purpose of electing a the murder of Father Salvator; the dismissal of the Vali of Diarbekir (already complied with), and the sending of definite instructions to all valis that they must retimate of the cost of rebuilding the Catholic convents partially destroyed in Asia Minor; the giving of aid to the residents of those districts which suffered during the recent trouble; the issuance of a decree immediately enforcing the reforms granted in 1895 to the six vilayets of Armenia; the extension of those reforms to other provinces of the empire.

The Transvaal Wants £1,000,000. LONDON, Nov. 11 .- A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that the government of the Transvaal republic has decided to put in a claim for £1,000,000 indemnity against the British Chartered South Africa Company as one of the results of the raid of Dr. Jameson and his followers into the territory of the Transvaal. At the annual meeting to-day of the Consolidated Gold Fields Company, John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer who was in charge of the works at the time of the disturbances at Johannesburg and who was condemned to death and subsequently reprieved and heavily fined as one of the members of the famous reform committee, presented an exhaustive report on the deep level mining. It was received with great favor and Mr. Hammond was

Acting President of Brazil. RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 11.-A letter was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day from the Vice President, Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, announcing that he had assumed the powers of President, in view of

voted the thanks of the company.

of President Barros is improving. The Castles to Sail Saturday, LONDON, Nov. 11.-Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, called at the United States embassy to-day. He will sall for the United States on Saturday next, accompanied by Mrs. Castle, and will most likely leave from Southampton on board the American line steamship St. Louis.

The Famine in India. LONDON, Nov. 11 .- A special dispatch from Rombay says that in eleven districts of the Deccan and Concan a million and quarter or proper are beneved to be on the verge ofstarvation. The dispatch adds that riots have occurred at Shahabad and

Cable Notes.

Kazod.

The Russian newspapers are making warm appeals to the people of Russia to contribute funds for the relief of the famne sufferers in India. The Bremen Cotton Exchange has decided to contribute \$7,500 to send a cominission of experts to eastern Asia, with in-

UNCLE SAM'S VICTORY structions to report upon the demands there for industrial and commercial prod-

STRUCK A BROKEN RAIL. Union Pacific Passenger Train Wrecked and Fifteen People Hurt.

OGALLALA, Neb., Nov. 11.--Union Pacific passenger train No. 3, east bound, from Denver, struck a broken rail here to-day. One tourist car, two chair cars and one Pullman turned over into the ditch. Fifteen passengers were injured. The most seriously hurt are: Conductor L. D. Pierce, of North Platte, Neb., badly cut and bruised; Mrs.—Martha Bradshaw, of Sheridan, Mont., right side of head badly bruised and crushed; Mrs. Emma Thomas, en route from England to Butte, Mont. tion, says: "The locus standi of the United | right side of head bruised, collar bone broken and side injured; James McCandach, of Grand Island, Neb., scalp wound and back injured; Chas. L. Meyer, No. 29 to 31 Liberty street, New York, represent-ing the Cripple Creek mining syndicate, scalp wound. A number of other passen-gers received slight cuts from broken glass look to the United States to go bail for and some bruises, but were not seriously injured.

CRUSH THE CUBANS

SPANIARDS PREPARING TO END THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mountain Passes Occupied with the View of Forcing the Insurgents to Fight in the Open.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The renewed reports that the United States was about to intervene in the Cuban conflict are not confirmed in official quarters, nor is there any evidence to indicate that at the present time the United States has under consideration any change in its policy. The only available information reaching here is that the Spanish military operations begun early in October are about to go forward with greater energy than at any previous time. Important results are expected from this forward movement within the next three weeks. There are now 25,000 more sion reported adversely to Great Britain, it | Spanish troops en route for Cuba. They would have forced President Cleveland to will be distributed in the western provinces. It is expected that with these additional this country wishes to see the development | troops in position the four western provof the United States retarded for haif a inces will be completely garrisoned and occupied at every point by the government

days is explained by a circumstance not yet known. The insurgent leader Maceo moved to the coast for the purpose of receiving a pneumatic dynamite gun which had been landed with great difficulty. The idable, the shot carrying only 500 yards, or less than the distance carried by rifles. Under these circumstances Maceo has retraced his steps without the dynamite gun. Meanwhile the Spanish forces have been divided into two main divisions, one in the south and the other in the north of the island. The main purpose of the troops has been to occupy the mountain passes, and this has proceeded so rapidly that it is asserted here positively that every approach and egress to the mountain recess is now commanded by a heavy force of Spanish troops. This plan of campaign is reifed on the subject and in the last case we can to force the insurgents to fight in the open country.

The lull in operations within the last few

The civil affairs of Cuba also have undergone a change within recent days. By agreement between the leaders of the Liberal. Conservative and Home Rule parties, constituting all the loyal elements, they have been merged into one party known as the "party of common defense." The main feature of the agreement is the termination of the rebellion before any plan of autonomy shall be put into operation.

Battle in the Mountains. HAVANA, Nov. 11, via Key West.-The telegraph and the railway to Puerto Prin-Q. C., who accompanied Lord Russell on his cipe continue to be interrupted. Passengers who have arrived report that the siege of Guayamaro, Puerto Principe, commenced on Oct. 17, and the water supply and all the fortifications were afterwards destroyed by the artillery. Captain Jose Rosario, before the surrender, intended to commit suicide. The garrison consisted of 150 soldiers and 20 volunteers. After the surrender of the garrison the rebels obliged the neighbors to destroy the intrenchments and dynamite the church. Among the prisoners was a sugar factor named Angel Mola. All the other prisoners, inclusive of commercial | dians be continued. men, remain as hostages. The merchant Lopez Yancia was set at liberty to act as mediator. Major Martinez had his arm amputated and died afterwards. The parish priest was set at liberty after the surren-

der of Guayamaro. The column of General Munoz met the insurgents at Asienti mountains of Rubi. The insurgents were dislodged from their positions with great loss. There was certainly hot fighting, for from Artemeisa there were seen great fires on the crown of the mountains. General Echague has died of wounds received in battle with Maceo, and General Melquizo was also

Weyler at the Front.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.-Captain General Weyler, according to a dispatch from the assailed. Would that the pathway of duty | that the provincial authorities have re- front, has captured the insurgent stronging buildings and beautifying the grounds | were always carpeted with flowers; it | ceived instructions to execute them imme- | holds in the mountains of El Rubi, in the province of Pinar del Rio. A brigadier general, seven officers and forty-seven soldiers were wounded. No further details were obtainable as this message is sent. Colonel Gonzales Mora and a battalion of colored firemen, numbering 300, have gone patriarch; the trial by court-martial of The Marquis of Ahumada, the chief of staff, accompanied by General Leville staff, accompanied by General Lono, the Mayor of the town and their families reviewed the battalion. Crowds in the street shouted enthusiastically for Spain. The Marquis of Ahumada shook hands with two press all further acts of violence; an es- of the colored officers. Thirty of these men under Sergeant Pedroso are to act as an escort to Captain General Weyler. Pedroso is a Hercules in stature. The Marquis of Ahumada said to him: "With you I would be willing to go anywhere," to which Pedroso replied: "For Spain I will go any-

> LEADERS FULL OF HOPE. Cheerful View of the Situation Taken by Bryan and Others. Kansas City Journal.

It is pleasant to note the buoyancy of feeling manifested by some of the survivors of the great slaughter of Nov. 3. With cheerful optimism they see nothing to come out of good hail defeat as an auand aster gury of better things in the near future. Mr. Bryan is said to feel very much encouraged over the fact that the popular majority against him and free silver will not be more than 1,200,000, and he regards the outlook as exceedingly bright for 1900, or possibly 1904. He made only about 600 speeches in the last campaign, but by starting out a few months earlier next time he may double his record. With 1,200 stump speeches to the toiling masses in one season he might get a popular majority of at least 2,000,000-against him Chairman Jones is also delighted with the outlook. He thinks the party was never in better trim and feels confident that in four years from now free silver will win a great victory. He regards the overwhelming popular majority against Mr. Bryan as of pecultar significance, pointing most unmistak-ably to a glorious triumph in 1900. Senator Teller was never more hopeful than right now. The political horizon to his enthusiastic nature is as rosy as the dawn and he already scents victory in the air. The main cause of the defeat of candidate Bryan, he believes, was a lack of votes, a trouble he thinks can be overcome in 1900. Another drawback was the difficulty of educating the people to a belief in unsound money, but this he is sure can be overcome in time, and, therefore, he is more than sanguine over the result four

years hence. Pitchfork Tillman and Governor Stone of Missouri, are jubilant over the glorious defeat of Mr. Bryan, as it clearly foreshadows a great victory for him and them in 1900. Things that they saw as through a glass darkly just before the election they see clearly now and are just throwing up their hats in ecstacy over the brilliant prospects which are less than half a de-All this is as it should be. To be downcast or disheartened over a little thing like a landslide is not to be thought of by great leaders of a forlorn hope. They will doubtless at once repair their torn and bedraggled banners and with dishonest

REPORT OF GEN. MILES Put Money at Interest.

A Poster Exhibit

Continues this week at the Bowen-Merrill Bool

Store. All the prominent poster artists repre-

BOWEN-

Indiana's Great

Book Distributors

sented. The public invited.

VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ARMY'S COMMANDER.

Denial of the Assertion that Construc tion of Modern War Appliances Is a Menace to Labor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-In his annual report to the Secretary of War, Majorgeneral Miles, commanding the army, says that fortunately during the year the army has been called on only to a limited extent to act either against hostile Indians or against bodies of men engaged in violating the laws of the United States or international treaty obligations. General Stockholders' Additional Liability, - \$600,000 Miles recommends a liberal appropriation for replacing the present decreasing and antiquated post buildings occupied by the Office: No. 68 East Market St. army and especially those on what was formerly the Indian frontier, with new and sanitary structures. General Miles believes that the freedom of the country of late from Indian outbreaks is to be ascribed to the fact that the Indians now receive better treatment from the government, that they are more impressed with the power of the army to punish them and that their affairs are in many cases managed by competent army officers. Therefore he recommends that this same policy as to the In-

General Miles again devotes a large portion of his report to the consideration of questions of coast defense and he renews forcibly all of the recommendations on that subject made in his former reports. The appliances makes it necessary to place high power guns at much greater distances than formerly from the centers of wealth, and it is recommended that liberal appropriations be made by the coming session of Congress for the manufacture of guns, their for its short life. emplacements, quarters and barracks. The estimates that General Miles says are imperatively required to be allotted for the next year for the work of the ordnance. engineers and quartermasters' departments at the different coast points include the following: Mobile, Ala., \$150,400; New Orleans, \$489,400; Galveston, Tex., \$157,925; San Diego, Cal., \$600,025; San Francisco, \$902,850; Mouth Columbia river, \$566,325; Puget Sound General Miles savs: "An unwise argu-

ment has been made against the construction of modern appliances of war, on the theory that it is a danger and a menace to the laboring classes. In some instances marked protests have been made against such a national policy. The arguments seem scarcely worthy of consideration; yet it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that these national safeguards are in no sense a menace to any class of our citizens, not even to the humblest individual: but, on the other hand, they are a protec tion to the life and property of all classes from the highest to the lowest. They protect not only the commercial ports, with their accumulations of public buildings and private dwellings, commerce and ship yards, but the factory, the foundry, the workshop and also the savings banks and the cottages. In fact, the destruction of our great commercial and manufacturing cities would be a national disaster far more serious and appalling to the great masses of the laboring population than it would be to any other class of our people."

General Miles renews his former recommendations for an increase of the army on the ground that it has not kept pace with the increased wealth of public and private interests, and he suggests that the enlisted strength of the army be fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 of a population, as minimum, the meximum strength not to exceed one soldier for every 1,000 of a population, the strength to be determined within these limits by the President, according to the necessities and requirements of the Nation. He points out the importance of having at least two stations east of the Rocky Mountains and one west, suitable for the accommodation of one regiment of cavalry, and renews the recommendations made last year concerning the use of bicycles and motor wagons, and the promotion of competent enlisted men to the grade of second lieutenants after five years' serv-

THE SECRET SERVICE.

What Chief Hazen Says About Counterfeiters and Their Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.-William P. Hi zen, chief of the Secret Service, Treasury Department, in his annual report. shows the total number of arrests made during the last year by agents of his division and other qualified officers to have been 78). Of this number ninety-eight were for manufacturing, passing, etc., counterfelt paper money, fifteen for altering obligations of the United States, and 568 for manufacturing, passing, etc., counterfeit coins. Of the whole number of persons arrested 175 were convicted and sentenced. 144 pleaded guilty and were sentenced. The remainder are either awaiting trial or sentence or not tried The fines imposed by the courts amounted to \$45,455. The sentences aggregated 720 years.

The amount of altered or counterfeit notes captured during the year was \$757,531, of which \$389,726 were United States notes. \$261,500 were silver certificates, and \$234,636 were Canadian notes. The amount of count rfeit coin captured was \$10,678. There were also captured a large quantity of

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY receives deposits for a given time and pays interest on them. Persons holding trust funds, or having money

which they do not wish to use for several months, can make a profit by depositing with this company, and at the same time have absolute security. Good investments in mortgages and securities always for sale. All kinds of trusts administered at reasonable

OFFICERS: JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President. ADDISON C. HARRIS, 1st Vice Presi-HENRY EITEL, 2d Vice President and

H. C. G. BALS, Secretary. counterfeit postage stamps, steel plates dies, fiber paper, molds, etc. Fifteen new counterfeit notes were placed in circulation during the last year, which is a material decrease from former years.

Chief Hazen expresses the opinion that the distinctive paper in use is an aid to the criminal rather than a protection to the because of the fact that a note printed upon paper containing silk threads (as a number of the best counterfeits and all of the raised notes are) is accepted in report states that the change in warlike a majority of cases without hesitation owing to the erroneous impression that the paper used by the government is manufactured by a secret process and cannot be counterfeited. He has also become convinced that the introduction of silk into paper tends to lessen its wearing quality, is therefore responsible, to a degree,

THE "PRIEST" SWINDLE.

A Spanish Confidence Game That Has Been Worked on Americans. fidence game that is being worked with success on Americans, notably in Wisconsin and Illinois, is exposed by United States Consul-general Bowen, at Barcelona, in a special report to the State Department. This is known as the "Priest" swindle and the characters always are an imaginary political prisoner in a Spanish jail, his little daughter about to be left helpless by his approaching demise and a benevolent priest, who is willing to care for the child and send or bring her to a relative in America. The latter is the victim of the plot. First he receives a letter from the prisoner, claiming to be his relative and praying him to care for his child. Then omes a letter from the priest announcing the prisoner's death and stating that he will look after the child until money is sent to bring her to her alleged American relative. The latter sends the money and is next informed by the priest that he and the girl have been arrested in France while on their way to the United States. That is the last heard of the swindlers. Consulgeneral Bowen says that there are variations of this fraud, but most of them work successfully. So many inquiries have been made by the victims that he has been

obliged to print a circular letter explaining the deception. Nicaragua's Offer to Farmers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- United States Consul O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte. Nicaragua, reports to the State Department that the Nicaraguan government has issued a decree granting to any person who shall cultivate a thousand or more vanilla plants on lands belonging to the republic a premium of 10 cents for each plant and the right to take up 346 acres of na-tional lands, to be paid for with the proceeds of the premium. The law is to remain in force ten years. Commenting on the criticisms of British trade journals that certain boots and shoes used in Nicaragua are unworthy of duplication in England, even for the Nicaraguan trade, the consul states that not only are the most worthless shoes sold in that country of British manufacture, but also that woolen goods claimed to be of British make speedily lose their color.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The treasury to-day lost \$2,100 in gold coin and \$5,000 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$122,626,482. The net gain in gold today was \$570,000. The Controller of the Currency has appointed William E. Lucas receiver of the Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minn

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ing. Over \$1,500.00 in premiums. Half rates on all railroads (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday). Tickets good returning Saturday, Nov. 14. Admission: Day, 25c; evening, 50c; children, 10c

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